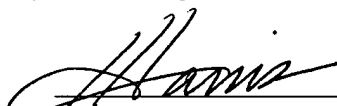


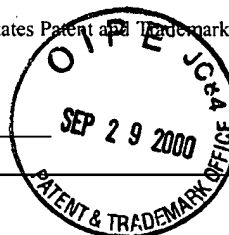
GP 1651

PATENT
Docket No. 350292000500
Client Reference CGI-E837/PCT-US

CERTIFICATE OF HAND DELIVERY

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Howard R. Harris



IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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In the application of:

Kouji MATSUSHIMA *et al.*

Serial No.: 09/202,791

Filing Date: December 22, 1998

For: THERAPEUTIC AGENT FOR ACUTE
LUNG INJURY RESULTING FROM
INDIRECT CAUSES COMPRISING
ANTI-IL-8 ANTIBODY AS ACTIVE
INGREDIENT

Examiner: WARE, D.

Group Art Unit: 1651

OCT 03 2000

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SUPPLEMENTAL AMENDMENT UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.111

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, D.C. 20231

Dear Sir:

In response to the Office Action herein mailed March 29, 2000, time for response to which was set to expire June 29, 2000, an amendment was filed on September 27, 2000, including a Petition for an Extension of Time of three months.

To aid the Examiner, please find enclosed the Conference Report of The American-European Consensus Conference on ARDS (Bernard, G. R., *et al.*, *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* (1994) 149:818-824) (see, page 3, lines 15-20 of the specification) which was mentioned in the arguments but not previously supplied. In this reference, ARDS and ALI are categorized on the basis of their causes of "direct injury" and "indirect injury," respectively (see, page 821, left column, bottom portion to the right column, top portion).

We look forward to receiving favorable Official action in due course.

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In the unlikely event that the transmittal letter is separated from this document and the Patent Office determines that an extension and/or other relief is required, Applicants petition for any required relief including extensions of time and authorize the Assistant Commissioner to charge the cost of such petitions and/or other fees due in connection with the filing of this document to **Deposit Account No. 03-1952** referencing docket no. 350292000500. However, the Assistant Commissioner is not authorized to charge the cost of the issue fee to the Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

Dated: September 29, 2000

By:

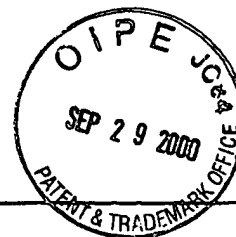


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Conference Report

The American-European Consensus Conference on ARDS Definitions, Mechanisms, Relevant Outcomes, and Clinical Trial Coordination

GORDON R. BERNARD, ANTONIO ARTIGAS, KENNETH L. BRIGHAM, JEAN CARLET, KONRAD FALKE, LEONARD HUDSON, MAURICE LAMY, JEAN ROGER LEGALL, ALAN MORRIS, ROGER SPRAGG, and the Consensus Committee

The acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS), a process of nonhydrostatic pulmonary edema and hypoxemia associated with a variety of etiologies, carries a high morbidity, mortality (10 to 90%), and financial cost. The reported annual incidence in the United States is 150,000 cases, but this figure has been challenged, and it may be different in Europe. Part of the reason for these uncertainties are the heterogeneity of diseases underlying ARDS and the lack of uniform definitions for ARDS. Thus, those who wish to know the true incidence and outcome of this clinical syndrome are stymied. The American-European Consensus Committee on ARDS was formed to focus on these issues and on the pathophysiologic mechanisms of the process. It was felt that international coordination between North America and Europe in clinical studies of ARDS was becoming increasingly important in order to address the recent plethora of potential therapeutic agents for the prevention and treatment of ARDS. Bernard GR, Artigas A, Brigham KL, Carlet J, Falke K, Hudson L, Lamy M, LeGall JR, Morris A, Spragg R, and the Consensus Committee. The American-European consensus conference on ARDS: definitions, mechanisms, relevant outcomes, and clinical trial coordination. *Am J Respir Crit Care Med* 1994;149:818-24.

(Received in original form June 28, 1993)

This conference report is being simultaneously copublished by *Intensive Care Medicine* and the *Journal of Critical Care*. Copyright is shared by the *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine* (formerly the *American Review of Respiratory Disease*) and by *Intensive Care Medicine*. Inquiries about reprints should be directed to the *American Journal of Respiratory and Critical Care Medicine*.

The Conference was held in Miami, Florida, on May 16, 1992, and in Barcelona, Spain, October 26, 1992.

Co-Chairmen: Gordon R. Bernard, M.D., Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, USA, and Antonio Artigas, M.D., Sabadell, Spain.

The Consensus Group Committees:

1. Definitions and strategies for quantification of ARDS severity. Chairpersons: Alan Morris, MD, LDS Hospital, Salt Lake City, Utah, and Jean Carlet, MD, St. Joseph's Hospital, Paris, France. Members included Antonio Artigas, MD, Sabadell, Spain; Belghith Cochin, MD, Hôpital de Paris, Paris, France; Paul N. Lanken, MD, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA; Kenneth V. Leeper, MD, University of Tennessee, Memphis, TN; John Marini, MD, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN; John F. Murray, MD, University of California, San Francisco, CA; Luis Oppenheimer, MD, University of Manitoba, Canada; Antonio Pesenti, MD, University of Milan, Monza, Italy; Lynne Reid, MD, Harvard Medical School, Children's Hospital, Boston, MA; Jean Rinaldo, MD, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN; Jesus Villar, MD, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.

2. Mechanisms of acute lung injury. Chairpersons: Kenneth L. Brigham, MD, Vanderbilt University Medical School, Nashville, TN, and Maurice Lamy, MD, University of Liege, Belgium. Members included B. Sweder van Asbeck, MD, University of Utrecht, The Netherlands; Jean Francois Dhainaut, MD, Co-

chin Port Royal University Hospital Paris, France; Jordi Mancebo, MD, Barcelona, Spain; Michael Matthay, University of California, San Francisco, CA; Barbara Meyrick, Ph.D., Vanderbilt University Medical School, Nashville, TN; Didier Payen, Paris, France; Claude Perret, MD, Alpha A. Fowler, MD, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, VA; Marie-Denise Schaller, University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland.

3. Risk factors, prevalence and relevant outcomes of ARDS. Chairpersons: Leonard D. Hudson, MD, University of Washington, Seattle, WA, and Jean Roger LeGall, Paris, France. Members included Thomas Hyers, MD, St. Louis University, St. Louis, MO; William Knaus, MD, George Washington University, Washington, DC; Richard Matthay, MD, Yale University; Michael Pinsky, MD, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA.

4. Mechanisms of clinical study coordination. Chairpersons: Roger Spragg, MD, University of California, San Diego, CA, and Konrad Falke, Berlin, Germany. Members included Gordon R. Bernard, MD, Vanderbilt University Medical School, Nashville, TN; Roger C. Bone, MD, Rush Medical College, Chicago, IL; Carol Bosken, MD, NIH, NHLBI, Division of Lung Diseases, Bethesda, MD (the views of Dr. Bosken are her own and do not necessarily represent those of the NIH/NHLBI); Waldemar C. Johanson, MD, New Jersey School of Medicine, Newark, NJ; Klaus Lewandowski, Berlin, Germany; John Repine, MD, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Webb Waring Institute for Biomedical Research, Denver, CO; Roberto Rodriguez-Roisin, MD, Hospital Clinic Barcelona, Spain; Charis Roussos, MD, PhD, Evangelismos Hospital, Athens, Greece.

Other contributors: Massimo A. Antonelli, MD, University degli Studi, Rome, Italy; Sadek Beloucif, Paris; David Bihari, MD, Guy's Hospital, London, UK; Hilar Burchard, MD, University of Göttingen, Germany; Francois LeMaire, MD, Paris; Philippe Montravers, Paris; Thomas L. Petty, MD, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Denver, CO; James Robotham, MD, Baltimore, MD; Warren Zapol, MD, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, MA.

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The acute respiratory distress syndrome (ARDS) continues as a contributor to the morbidity and mortality of patients in intensive care units throughout the world, imparting tremendous human and financial costs. Widely reported figures place the incidence of ARDS at approximately 150,000 cases per year in the United States alone, although this figure has frequently been challenged, and it may be an overestimate (1-4). The published mortality rate of patients with ARDS varies from 10% to as high as 90%. The difficulty in determining the incidence and outcome of ARDS is largely due to the heterogeneity and lack of definitions for the underlying disease processes, the lack of definition for ARDS, the nonuniformity of therapy, and the failure to define the population within which patients with ARDS are identified (4). Thus, those whose wish is to know the true incidence and outcome of this clinical syndrome are stymied (5-11).

Under the auspices of the American Thoracic Society and the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine, a series of meetings were held in conjunction with the American Thoracic Society Annual Meeting on May 15, 1992 in Miami, Florida, and with the European Society of Intensive Care Medicine Annual Meeting on October 26, 1992, in Barcelona, Spain. The American-European Consensus Committee on ARDS was formed in an attempt to bring clarity and uniformity to the definition of acute lung injury and ARDS. In addition, an attempt was made to add a degree of order to the issue of incidence, to focus on the rapidly evolving knowledge of the pathophysiologic mechanisms of the process, and to establish guidelines for the conduct and coordination of clinical studies. Special impetus to form this committee was provided by the desire to enhance international coordination between North American and European scientists in the conduct of clinical studies and to better deal with the everexpanding plethora of potential, but still unproved, therapeutic approaches and agents for the prevention and treatment of ARDS.

The members of the Consensus Committee were divided into subcommittees, each of which was charged with discussing and developing a position paper on at least one aspect of the problem. These position papers were presented to the entire Committee for comments and discussion. When the committee reached agreement, specific modifications were made to the position papers. The following subcommittee reports are a result of this consensus process.

SUBCOMMITTEE I: DEFINITIONS

Background and Controversies

The subcommittee appointed to define ARDS had perhaps the most difficult task, and its recommendations were met with the greatest discussion by the parent committee. Some participants suggested that ARDS be defined differently for the purposes of

research, epidemiology, and individual patient care; ultimately, however, it was decided that one definition should apply for all of these areas.

Early on it was decided that there should be a return to the original term "acute" (rather than "adult") respiratory distress syndrome in recognition of the fact that ARDS is not limited to adults, even in the first report of the syndrome (12). In this report, one of the 12 patients reported was 11 yr of age. Confusion over the term can be traced to an article appearing in 1971 in which "adult" was used as part of the term (13). This creeping of "adult" into the term is now regretted by at least one of the consensus participants who was coauthor of the article (T.L.P., personal communication). Second, it was recognized that the clinical spectrum of presentation included a continuum of arterial blood gas and chest radiographic abnormalities and that the cutoff point for any definition of ARDS would be arbitrary. It was agreed, however, that the term "acute lung injury" (ALI) could be applied to a wide spectrum of this continuum of pathologic process so as to acknowledge and define it. It was felt that the term ARDS should be reserved for the most severe end of this spectrum. Thus, all patients with ARDS have ALI, but not all patients with ALI have ARDS.

Although they may present with similar abnormalities, patients with hypoxemia and pulmonary infiltrates caused by volume overload and/or heart failure (left atrial hypertension) were not considered to have ALI or ARDS although such patients may also have ARDS in addition to hydrostatic edema. Mechanical ventilatory support was not considered a requirement in defining ALI or ARDS because both ventilator therapy resources and physician practice patterns vary considerably. Also, there are many cases in which mechanical ventilation is intentionally withheld because of patient request or a determination that aggressive support is futile. It was recognized that for clinical studies it may sometimes be desirable to exclude nonmechanically ventilated patients to allow for better assessment of pulmonary parameters. Finally, the committee recognized that since ALI and ARDS are not specific diseases, any definitions would be compromised by the necessity of imposing somewhat arbitrary threshold limits.

Recommendations

The Committee recommends that ALI be defined as a syndrome of inflammation and increased permeability that is associated with a constellation of clinical, radiologic, and physiologic abnormalities that cannot be explained by, but may coexist with, left atrial or pulmonary capillary hypertension. It is associated most often with sepsis syndrome, aspiration, primary pneumonia, or multiple trauma. Much less common associations include cardiopulmonary bypass, multiple transfusions, fat embolism, pancreatitis, and others. ALI and ARDS are acute in onset and persistent.

TABLE 1
RECOMMENDED CRITERIA FOR ACUTE LUNG INJURY (ALI) AND
ACUTE RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME (ARDS)

	Timing	Oxygenation	Chest Radiograph	Pulmonary Artery Wedge Pressure
ALI criteria	Acute onset	$PaO_2/FiO_2 \leq 300$ mm Hg (regardless of PEEP level)	Bilateral infiltrates seen on frontal chest radiograph	< 18 mm Hg when measured or no clinical evidence of left atrial hypertension
ARDS criteria	Acute onset	$PaO_2/FiO_2 \leq 200$ mm Hg (regardless of PEEP level)	Bilateral infiltrates seen on frontal chest radiograph	< 18 mm Hg when measured or no clinical evidence of left atrial hypertension

e.g., lasting days to weeks, are associated with one or more known risk factors, and are characterized by arterial hypoxemia resistant to oxygen therapy alone and diffuse radiologic infiltrates. Chronic lung diseases such as interstitial pulmonary fibrosis, sarcoidosis, and others that would technically meet the criteria except for the chronicity are excluded by this definition. Specifically, the recommended criteria for ALI and ARDS are as shown in table 1.

Considerable discussion centered around the cutoff between ALI and ARDS with regard to the $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$, with many suggesting that the level defining ARDS should be < 150 rather than < 200 . Although it was easily accepted that some patients would readily be classified as having ARDS but have a $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ above 150 mm Hg, serious concerns were raised over the possibility that the more liberal definition may allow the inclusion of processes associated with altered gas exchange but not considered to be in the realm of ARDS. Recent data from a large registry of patients with ARDS defined as above but using a $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$ limit of 250 mm Hg indicate that greater than 98% of these patients ultimately met the ARDS criteria used in clinical trials in ARDS, but they did so 1 to 7 days earlier than would have been the case if the lower ratio were used (14–16). Thus, the cutoff of < 200 was accepted with the expressed caution that careful exclusion of other disease processes be carried out in order to minimize the chance of including non-ARDS-related illnesses.

It was also recognized that PEEP can have a profound influence on pulmonary shunt fraction; however, response to PEEP is not consistent. Furthermore, effects of PEEP are often time-dependent, i.e., a certain amount of PEEP applied for 5 min does not necessarily have an equal effect as the same level of PEEP applied for 2 h. For these and other reasons, PEEP was left out of the oxygenation criterion. It was felt that chest radiographic infiltrates should be bilateral and should be consistent with pulmonary edema, and, importantly, it was felt that these infiltrates could sometimes be very mild. Some panelists suggested that in occasional cases the radiograph may be clear for a period of time prior to the development of infiltrates, and others suggested that patients with severe unilateral disease should be included, but there was not a clear consensus on these latter issues. Pulmonary artery wedge pressure measurement was not considered essential for diagnosis in all cases, but it was recognized as clearly useful in some cases, especially when cardiac pulmonary edema is a distinct clinical possibility.

As mentioned in the introduction to this report, the incidence of ARDS is still controversial, and studies need to be done to determine the true incidence by utilizing ICU, hospital, and regional and national databases where incidence data on ARDS are kept. Based on recent studies by Thomsen and coworkers (4), the incidence of ARDS may be lower than originally estimated (1). Determination of incidence of ALI and ARDS will be affected by their definitions. Because increased pulmonary microvascular permeability is considered a hallmark of ALI, research into methods of quantifying altered pulmonary permeability is encouraged. There was consensus that many patients are given the diagnosis of ARDS and managed as such clinically even though they do not meet most published definitions of ARDS. In this regard, the committee hoped that the broader definition of ALI would quantitate more accurately the impact of this clinical entity on society in general and on the health care system specifically.

SUBCOMMITTEE II: MECHANISMS OF ACUTE LUNG INJURY

Background and Controversies

Acute lung injury should include injury to both the lung endo-

thelium and the epithelium, and it should be defined pathophysiologically in quantitative terms whenever possible. It is important to note that clinical lung dysfunction sufficient to cause respiratory failure may occur with injury exclusively to one or the other barriers, though at present, there is no clinical means to make this determination. Scientific questions that remain relatively uninvestigated or controversial relate to interactions among organs, factors that determine whether host responses are pathologic or homeostatic, the phenomenon of tolerance, reasons for species differences in responses to toxins, relationships between perfusion and lung cellular injury, and factors determining whether responses are directed toward increased injury or toward repair.

The committee noted that there are many accepted causes (etiologies) of ALI. In general, it is useful to think of the pathogenesis as consisting of two pathways: the direct effects of an insult on lung cells and the indirect result of an acute systemic inflammatory response. The clinical correlates of these processes are described in the report from Subcommittee III below.

The inflammatory response includes both cellular and humoral components. The cellular response involves neutrophils, macrophage/monocytes, and lymphocytes. Cellular events that may have a role in the process include adhesion, chemotaxis/chemokinesis, and activation. These latter processes include the expression of cell adhesion molecules (integrins and selectins).

Events in the inflammatory response include alterations that occur in plasma independent of cells (complement system, coagulation/fibrinolysis, and kinin systems), the mediators generated by cells (cytokines, lipid mediators, oxidants, proteases, nitric oxide, growth factors, and neuropeptides), and induction of protein synthesis such as activation of NF κ B, an early step in the production of cytokines. These factors were generally considered to be responsible for cell injury and defects of surfactant balance, ventilation-perfusion matching, etc. Despite considerable effort, the committee could not reach a consensus on the order of events in the pathogenesis of ALI. In fact, many participants felt that the pathogenesis is different for different precipitating causes of ALI and that our current level of knowledge is neither sufficient to allow an intelligent conclusion about the precise sequences of events nor sufficient to allow a determination of which of these putative mechanisms are more important.

Recommendations

The consensus was that the emphasis of future investigations should be placed on relating cellular and humoral events to physiology and to measures of clinical outcome. Several desired characteristics of experimental studies should be emphasized. (1) A definition of the time course of pathogenetic events (there is certainly a sequence of pathogenetic events and the time course is critical to understanding the overall process). (2) Mediators or any other factors studied should be measured quantitatively. (3) Relationships between amounts of mediators at different sites (e.g., blood versus air spaces) and the pathogenetic significance of localization of mediators are probably important variables. (4) The presence of mediators should be correlated with quantitative measurements of pathophysiology.

SUBCOMMITTEE III: RISK FACTORS, PREVALENCE, AND RELEVANT OUTCOMES

Background and Controversies

The clinical risk factors for ARDS and the outcome of the process have been described in detail elsewhere (17, 18), but little is known about ALI in this regard. Therefore, the discussion for this subcommittee was limited primarily to ARDS. There was general con-

sensus that risk factors should be categorized into direct and indirect. There was considerable discussion regarding the sepsis syndrome category, with some participants wishing to use the category of systemic inflammatory response syndrome (SIRS) recently proposed by a consensus conference on sepsis (19). However, the majority of the participants felt that the criteria for SIRS were so liberal as to include a large number of patients who would not be at significant risk for ARDS resulting in a very low incidence. The specific sepsis syndrome definition was not discussed, and the description given below reflects criteria employed in several clinical research settings (16-20). The incidence of ARDS identified with these various definitions ranges from 25 to 42% and appears to be increased when sustained hypotension is present as part of the syndrome.

There was controversy regarding diffuse lung infection. The question is: If a pulmonary infection becomes diffuse and severe enough to meet ARDS criteria, should it be included under the ALI and ARDS definitions? The consensus was that pulmonary infection, e.g., *Pneumocystis carinii* pneumonia, should be considered ALI/ARDS when the physiologic criteria listed above are met, although this was not a unanimous decision.

The prognosis for ARDS, as determined at the time of either hospital or ICU admission, is based on a variety of key factors such as the acute underlying diagnosis (e.g., head trauma, metastatic cancer, etc.); etiology (e.g., aspiration, sepsis, etc.); severity of illness as measured by pulmonary and nonpulmonary factors (e.g., APACHE II/III, SAPS, SAPS II); physiologic reserve, as measured by chronologic age; comorbidities and preexisting conditions such as AIDS, leukemia, or other diseases that affect the patient's immune status (21-24). The available scoring systems (APACHE II and III, SAPS I and II, MPM 85, 87, and 92, and others) give either a score or a risk of death. They can be useful to stratify and compare groups of patients. For maximal usefulness in clinical decision-making, a scoring system should include only those measurements and observations that are readily available, widely acceptable, objective, and easily quantifiable. Because the knowledge base is constantly changing and because of the need to compare studies, it is preferable that the raw data be retained in the score. Clearly, more work needs to be done in this area.

Once treatment and patient support has begun, prognostic factors relate to serially obtained data that measure the patient's response to therapy. There are published data suggesting that although oxygenation (P_{aO_2}/F_{iO_2}) is an unreliable prognostic factor at the onset of ARDS, it does appear to be predictive of outcome when examined at 24 to 48 h after onset (8, 9). These prognostic factors relate to pulmonary as well as to nonpulmonary systems and physiology (e.g., development of multiple-organ system dysfunction). The development of secondary diagnoses and/or complications (e.g., acute myocardial infarction or single or multiple organ failure) have a profound impact on the ultimate outcome. Based on autopsy studies, the persistence of clinically unrecognized secondary sepsis is thought to be particularly indicative of a bad prognosis (25).

The major categories of ARDS risk discussed by the subcommittee were as follows.

I. Direct injury

1. Aspiration.
2. Diffuse pulmonary infection (e.g., bacterial, viral, *Pneumocystis*).
3. Infection, and others).
4. Near-drowning.
5. Toxic inhalation.
6. Lung contusion.

II. Indirect injury

1. Sepsis syndrome, with or without clinically significant hypotension, (e.g., systolic blood pressure ≤ 90 mm Hg), with or without evidence of infection outside the lung. This syndrome can be described as having both signs of systemic inflammation (i.e., by abnormalities of body temperature, heart rate, respiratory rate, and white blood cell count) and signs of organ system dysfunction including, but not limited to, pulmonary, hepatic, renal, central nervous, and cardiovascular systems.
2. Severe nonthoracic trauma as indicated by:
 - (1) Clinical description.
 - (2) Scoring systems such as the Injury Severity Score (ISS) or APACHE II/III.
 - (3) Treatment interventions such as the Treatment Intervention Scoring System (TISS).
3. Hypertransfusion for emergency resuscitation.
4. Cardiopulmonary bypass (rare).

Recommendations

The long-term outcome can be measured in a variety of ways. Hospital mortality or 30-day mortality are still the primary end points in most studies, but other end points such as 2- and 6-month survival are important. The quality of life in survivors, as determined by such indices as the Sickness Impact Profile (SIP), Nottingham, and other quality of life scales is also important. These quality of life scales have only recently begun to be applied to ALI (26).

In order to capture the information needed to interpret outcome, a minimum data set should include the following: screening criteria, etiology/risk factor, severity (both pulmonary and nonpulmonary), age, sex, comorbidity, time from clinical risk (etiologic event, e.g., sepsis), onset to ARDS onset, complications during illness, time of extubation, and death. Short-term outcome prediction requires data on changes in gas exchange, lung or thoracic compliance, sequence of organ system dysfunctions, changes in physiology, and risk of death over time. Decisions to limit or withdraw therapy should also be considered as short-term outcomes. One objective would be to relate short-term outcomes such as changes in gas exchange to long-term outcomes such as functional status and mortality.

SUBCOMMITTEE IV: MECHANISMS THAT PROMOTE CLINICAL STUDY COORDINATION

Background and Controversies

The committee recognized the value of a clinical environment that provides the best possible ethical clinical care while at the same time providing reliable data capture and control of therapy. Also recognized was the fact that standardization of any aspect of clinical trial design, while providing uniformity, reduces flexibility. But it was agreed that uniformity should be given priority in protocol design because resultant noise reduction is the best way to deliver significant results from clinical trials. Sometimes standardization is reduced because flexibility in trial design is required to allow multiple centers and individuals to participate in collaborative efforts.

Definition of Standard Therapy

Substantial discussion took place regarding the value and feasibility of defining standardized care and employing these definitions in clinical trials. In principle, it would be ideal to obtain consensus on standardized therapy and to use this as a gauge against

which new interventions could be measured. Historically, it has been difficult to impose standard approaches to the treatment of ARDS on multiple practitioners within an institution, let alone on practitioners in widespread diverse institutions. Nonetheless, standardized approaches are becoming increasingly acceptable, as evidenced by a recent report describing the success of standardizing one of the most difficult areas in Intensive Care, mechanical ventilation (27). The committee felt strongly that this process of standardization for the conduct of clinical trials should continue in cases where strong data exist that support certain clinical methods.

Several therapeutic methods are believed to be so uniformly accepted that, although they have not been formally tested, they may be considered as standards. These include supplemental oxygen, PEEP/CPAP, mechanical ventilation (if required to support gas exchange), avoidance of fluid overload, and delivery of care in the ICU setting. The committee acknowledged that, although variations exist in how these elements of care are delivered, there are few data to substantiate the advantage of one method over another. This leaves a clear way for the ethical standardization of care for research purposes. In this vein, the Committee endorsed the goal of defining boundaries to interventions and patient management so as to minimize variability. During a specific study, it may be important to define which elements of care must be rigidly defined and/or kept constant and which may vary. Major variables in treatment must be identified and stratified (e.g., use of ECMO or various pharmacologic interventions).

Approaches to Testing Novel Interventions

The Committee made several observations in this regard. First, approval to proceed with the study of an individual patient should be facilitated in every way possible while protecting the rights of that patient. Informed consent from the patient or, much more commonly, from next of kin or other appropriate surrogate decision-maker is desirable even when interventions with a high benefit/risk ratio are used. The committee felt strongly that consent from the patient's next of kin should be accepted in most clinical trials. Consent/assent should be implied if the patient is unable to give consent and a good-faith effort to reach the next of kin is unrewarding. Assent, specifically and directly from the next of kin or legal guardian, becomes more desirable for studies with a lower or less certain benefit/risk ratio.

Second, the design of studies was discussed in some detail. Although specific design recommendations cannot be provided at this point, there was a strong sentiment that pivotal (FDA-Phase III) studies require the prospective randomization of patients into study and control groups. Studies that use historical controls may be effective for hypothesis generation, end-point selection, subpopulation identification, and/or dosing, but they are inappropriate for statements of efficacy.

Several investigators have attempted to study ARDS prospectively in groups of patients identified as being at risk for developing the syndrome. Prospective identification of patients who subsequently develop ARDS is made difficult by rapid development of the syndrome. In addition, some disorders (risk factors) that precede the development of ARDS have a low incidence of the syndrome. A maximal incidence of approximately 25% may be expected, and this incidence is seen in hypotensive septic patients. Thus, prospective studies that use such high-risk groups must expect to include large numbers of patients. Longitudinal studies of patient groups may provide clinical models of ARDS, and they are to be encouraged. Such groups may include patients

undergoing aortic aneurysm resection or pulmonary artery thromboendarterectomy.

The design of studies may be inclusive or exclusive depending on the questions being asked by the study. In general, the patient population to be studied should be defined as narrowly as possible relative to the intervention's expected mechanism of action. For example, surfactant supplementation should only be studied in a population known to have surfactant dysfunction or that is at high risk of developing dysfunction.

Stratification of Severity

Accurate stratification of patients in clinical studies will depend on definitions that provide information on the degree of disease severity, not just on the presence or absence of disease. Additional stratification by predisposing cause is currently desirable, though not always achievable because of the limited numbers of patients in subcategories. Although stratification by disease mechanism is not now possible, this could become a reality in the near future. Stratification of ARDS severity along the lines suggested by Murray and coworkers (28) may be useful. At this point, such a definition of ARDS severity serves mainly to assign a numerical score to various abnormalities that make up the syndrome. If subsequent studies show that this score is in some way predictive of final outcome, it, or one like it, should be used in addition to the more general scores (e.g., APACHE) in clinical studies of patients with ARDS. Scores that maintain the quantification and identity of the raw data used to produce the score would be superior to those in which the raw data quantities are lost in a composite. For example, a score that identifies key components, e.g., P_{aO_2}/F_{iO_2} and lung compliance as well as quantifying severity, would likely be more useful than a composite score combining several variables such that the severity quantification of the components is lost.

Data Collection

Several general principles can be stated about a given database, particularly if it is related to a multicenter trial performed in collaboration with industry. There should be prospective definitions of (1) ownership of the database, (2) access to the database, and (3) the time-line for access to the database. Because of the potential conflict of interest, ownership of the database by industry sponsors is to be discouraged. However, if industry retains ownership, it is strongly encouraged that information within the database be disseminated to workers in the field after appropriate analysis and reporting. This should be accomplished in a timely fashion. Within a database, there is a need for descriptors of (1) the patient's baseline status (including the underlying etiology), (2) the evolution of the disease process, and (3) the treatment modalities.

In the routine screening of patients for clinical studies, all sequential patients discovered through the particular screening plan for a given study who meet study inclusion criteria must be accounted for in the database. This is not to imply that screening must include 100% of patients in a given hospital. For example, in many centers only one ICU (e.g., Surgical ICU) is actually screened. If the patient identified as meeting study criteria is later excluded, appropriate documentation of reasons for the exclusion and the patient outcome should be included. The point of this type of reporting is to give a clear idea of the entire screened population that meets this study definition and not just the enrolled patients.

Assessing Success

Clinical outcome must be the final arbiter of success in interventional clinical studies of ALI. Mortality remains the desired efficacy end point, especially for pharmaceutical studies that will later be presented to the United States Food and Drug Administration to obtain drug approval. However, tenacious adherence to this end point makes the development of adjunctive therapies more difficult. Because mortality is a dichotomous end point and because mortality in ALI is only partially due to the pulmonary process, the use of mortality as the only end point for all interventional clinical studies of ALI is problematic. For pilot studies performed to gain information rather than prove efficacy, it is important to identify physiologic and/or biochemical end points. Such end points should also be employed in pivotal studies whenever possible. As more experience is gained in the systematic study of patients with ALI, it seems likely that these surrogate end points may be identified.

Recommendations and Future Studies

- I. The following is a list of goals for clinical coordination efforts.
 1. Design studies to provide long-needed information on the incidence of ALI and ARDS.
 2. Provide for the rapid evaluation of clinical interventions and promote widespread availability of the data. Discourage private ownership of large databases.
 3. Develop a database of centers interested in and capable of performing clinical studies so that large populations of patients are accessible for the investigation of disease mechanisms and therapeutic interventions that relate to ALI.
 4. Conduct all clinical trials for efficacy of agents or therapies in a controlled prospective fashion; exceptions may be those with limited end points such as pharmacokinetics evaluation.
- II. Mechanisms that would help to achieve these goals.
 1. Development of a mechanism for organized and efficient information clinical specimen sharing between multiple centers.
 2. Development of standardized clinical management protocols to improve the signal-to-noise ratio of clinical studies and to allow for direct comparison of data between studies. Computerization of protocols would likely aid in this process.
 3. Development of randomization procedures that balance major variables, e.g., $\text{PaO}_2/\text{FiO}_2$, APACHE II score, etc., or on major clinical interventions known at baseline such as extracorporeal membrane oxygenation.
 4. Development of standardized informed consent procedures emphasizing the next-of-kin's role and other methods of surrogate consent when appropriate.
 5. Acquisition of study populations that are as homogeneous as possible, recognizing that this will require more multicenter collaboration.
 6. Establishment and standardization of quality assurance procedures so that objective evaluation of the quality of information generated by clinical studies can be accomplished.
 7. Routine inclusion of fully independent data and safety monitoring committees in the design of large-scale clinical trials.
- III. Routine data collection should include certain elements the collection of which are considered to be imperative.
 1. Age, height, weight, race, sex, residence address with zip code.
 2. Vital signs.
 3. Chest radiographic findings.
 4. Information pertaining to pulmonary function and oxygen delivery:
 - (1) PaO_2 , Paco_2 , pH, and hematocrit.
 - (2) Ventilatory parameters, including peak, mean, and plateau pressures; PEEP/CPAP; tidal volume; minute ventilation; FiO_2 ; and mode of ventilation; inspiratory-to-expiratory time ratio; respiratory rate.
 - (3) Cardiac output when monitored.
 5. Additional descriptors of organ systems function (including circulatory, renal, hepatic, etc.). The date and time of onset, as well as the resolution of these major organ system dysfunctions/failure should be noted; precise criteria for each organ system dysfunction or failures are needed.

There are additional data that the committee felt would be desirable to collect, although not imperative. These data include the central hemodynamic measurements made available when a pulmonary artery catheter is in place, additional data describing the day to day level of major organ function, and data provided by bronchoalveolar lavage. The timing of data collection will need to be tailored to the therapeutic interventions under examination.

The collection of plasma, pulmonary edema fluid (if present), and other bodily fluids is desirable. Mechanisms for collection, processing, and storage of these fluids should be standardized. Samples should be made available to qualified investigators when adequate supplies exist.

Broader View of Coordination Mechanisms

The committee believes that this process of developing mechanisms for performing clinical studies in ALI and ARDS should be expanded beyond the boundaries of this Conference. A small working group of representatives from the American Thoracic Society, American College of Chest Physicians, American Heart Association, European Society of Intensive Care Medicine, European Respiratory Society, Society for Critical Care Medicine, National Institutes of Health and other interested parties should be identified. These representatives could facilitate additions and/or amendments to this document, could help with the standardization of therapy for clinical study purposes, and could act as monitors of clinical trials and other studies of patients with ALI.

SUMMARY

This consensus committee, like others that have convened in the past, had the daunting task of establishing basic definitions as well as suggesting an agenda for future scientific investigation. It is clear that open and meaningful discussions of these issues between scientists in North America and Europe have begun. There is certainly much that remains to be done, and follow-up conferences have been scheduled during which discussion will center around issues in clinical management. These points will include ventilation, pharmacology, and other forms of supportive therapy. It is sincerely hoped that these conferences will spur the development of an integrated international strategy for defining, quantifying, and studying acute lung injury and the acute respiratory distress syndrome.

Acknowledgment: This publication was supported by NIH, NHLBI grants HL19153 and HL43157.

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